

# CONSTITUTIONAL BALLOT

## PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF MISSOURI.

### FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Giving the General Assembly optional power to provide for establishing and maintaining free public schools for all persons between five (5) and six (6) years of age and over twenty (20) years of age.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitted to the voters of the state of Missouri, an amendment to section 1 of article XI, of the Constitution of Missouri, relating to education.

It is resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the people of the state of Missouri, that the following amendment be adopted:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for their approval or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. A general division of knowledge and intelligence being essential to the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, the General Assembly shall establish and maintain free public schools for all persons between five (5) and six (6) years of age and over twenty (20) years of age.

### SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Providing for an increase of the limit of indebtedness that the county of St. Louis may incur for the purpose of constructing sewers, or for purchasing or constructing waterworks.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitted to the voters of the state of Missouri, an amendment to section 1 of article IX, of the Constitution of Missouri, relating to the limit of indebtedness that the county of St. Louis may incur for the purpose of constructing sewers, or for purchasing or constructing waterworks.

It is resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the people of the state of Missouri, that the following amendment be adopted:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for their approval or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. The county of St. Louis shall be authorized to incur indebtedness for the purpose of constructing sewers, or for purchasing or constructing waterworks, in any amount not exceeding the sum of \$1,000,000.

Section 2. That the General Assembly shall have the power to increase the limit of indebtedness that the county of St. Louis may incur for the purpose of constructing sewers, or for purchasing or constructing waterworks, in any amount not exceeding the sum of \$1,000,000.

### THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Increasing the limit of the rate that may be levied for municipal purposes by cities and towns of more than six thousand (6,000) inhabitants, and for which thirty thousand (30,000) bonds may be issued.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitted to the voters of the state of Missouri, an amendment to section 1 of article IX, of the Constitution of Missouri, relating to the limit of the rate that may be levied for municipal purposes by cities and towns of more than six thousand (6,000) inhabitants, and for which thirty thousand (30,000) bonds may be issued.

It is resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the people of the state of Missouri, that the following amendment be adopted:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for their approval or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. The limit of the rate that may be levied for municipal purposes by cities and towns of more than six thousand (6,000) inhabitants, and for which thirty thousand (30,000) bonds may be issued, shall be increased from five (5) per cent to six (6) per cent.

Section 2. That the General Assembly shall have the power to increase the limit of the rate that may be levied for municipal purposes by cities and towns of more than six thousand (6,000) inhabitants, and for which thirty thousand (30,000) bonds may be issued, in any amount not exceeding six (6) per cent.

### FOURTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Requiring complete compliance with naturalization law by persons of foreign birth as a qualification for voting.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitted to the voters of the state of Missouri, an amendment to section 1 of article III, of the Constitution of Missouri, relating to the requirement of complete compliance with naturalization law by persons of foreign birth as a qualification for voting.

It is resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the people of the state of Missouri, that the following amendment be adopted:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the state the following constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. No person of foreign birth shall be qualified to vote in this state unless he has complied with the requirements of the naturalization law of the United States.

### FIFTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Empowering the General Assembly to provide by law for the registration of voters in St. Louis, or any other city having a population of more than one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitted to the voters of the state of Missouri, an amendment to section 1 of article IX, of the Constitution of Missouri, relating to the empowerment of the General Assembly to provide by law for the registration of voters in St. Louis, or any other city having a population of more than one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants.

It is resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the people of the state of Missouri, that the following amendment be adopted:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for their approval or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. The General Assembly shall be empowered to provide by law for the registration of voters in St. Louis, or any other city having a population of more than one hundred thousand (100,000) inhabitants.

Section 2. That the General Assembly shall have the power to increase the limit of the rate that may be levied for municipal purposes by cities and towns of more than six thousand (6,000) inhabitants, and for which thirty thousand (30,000) bonds may be issued, in any amount not exceeding six (6) per cent.

### SIXTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Providing for raising all revenue by taxes on land, automobiles, and franchises for public utility companies, and for the purpose of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitted to the voters of the state of Missouri, an amendment to section 1 of article IX, of the Constitution of Missouri, relating to the provision for raising all revenue by taxes on land, automobiles, and franchises for public utility companies, and for the purpose of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri.

It is resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the people of the state of Missouri, that the following amendment be adopted:

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for their approval or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. All revenue of the state of Missouri shall be raised by taxes on land, automobiles, and franchises for public utility companies, and for the purpose of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri.

Section 2. That the General Assembly shall have the power to increase the limit of the rate that may be levied for municipal purposes by cities and towns of more than six thousand (6,000) inhabitants, and for which thirty thousand (30,000) bonds may be issued, in any amount not exceeding six (6) per cent.

### Proposed By Initiative Petition. EIGHTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Providing that grand juries, in investigating elections, may open ballot boxes, compel the production of registration lists, voting lists and tally sheets, and provide for trials on indictments returned in such investigations; prescribing the manner of selection and the qualifications of election officials; requiring pollmen to be stationed in and near polling places in certain cities and prescribing the manner of voting therein.

Proposed amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, to be submitted to the qualified voters of the state at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1912.

Section 1. Grand juries, in investigating elections, may open ballot boxes, compel the production of registration lists, voting lists and tally sheets, and provide for trials on indictments returned in such investigations; prescribing the manner of selection and the qualifications of election officials; requiring pollmen to be stationed in and near polling places in certain cities and prescribing the manner of voting therein.

Section 2. The manner of selection and the qualifications of election officials shall be prescribed by law. Pollmen shall be stationed in and near polling places in certain cities, and shall be required to perform their duties in accordance with the law.

Section 3. The manner of voting shall be prescribed by law. The ballot shall be so framed as to enable the voter to mark it in secret, and to deposit it in a box so constructed as to prevent any person from seeing the ballot as it is deposited.

Section 4. The manner of counting the ballots shall be prescribed by law. The ballots shall be counted in the presence of the grand jury, and the result shall be reported to the court.

Section 5. The manner of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri shall be prescribed by law.

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Section 7. The manner of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri shall be prescribed by law.

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Section 9. The manner of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri shall be prescribed by law.

Section 10. The manner of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri shall be prescribed by law.

Section 11. The manner of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri shall be prescribed by law.

Section 12. The manner of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri shall be prescribed by law.

Section 13. The manner of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri shall be prescribed by law.

State of Missouri.  
County of Washington.  
I, John C. Long, Clerk of the County Court within and for the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the petition for the amendment of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, as filed in my office on the 10th day of October, 1912, and that the same has been duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and that the same will be printed upon the petition book for the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1912.

Witness my hand and the seal of said County Court, at Washington, County, Missouri, this 10th day of October, 1912.

John C. Long, Clerk of the County Court.

That at the general election to be held in this state on the Tuesday next following the first Monday in November, 1912, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri for their approval or rejection the following constitutional amendment, to-wit:

Section 1. The manner of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri shall be prescribed by law.

Section 2. The manner of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri shall be prescribed by law.

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Section 6. The manner of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri shall be prescribed by law.

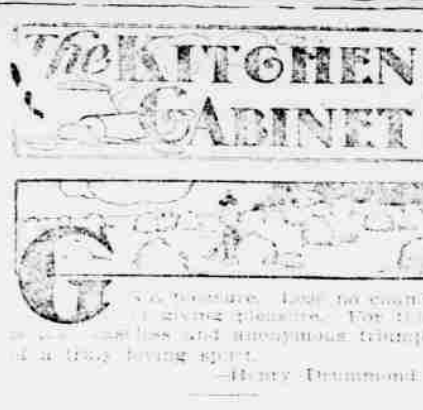
Section 7. The manner of providing for the payment of the principal and interest on the bonds of the state of Missouri shall be prescribed by law.

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WHAT TO HAVE FOR BREAKFAST.

The American breakfast, compared to the English meal is quite in the same class. Here is a simple breakfast for the family, taken from an English cook book. Toasters on toast, cold meat, hot buttered toast, hard-boiled eggs, and a little milk.

Another—Pigs on pie, stewed kidney, milk rolls, dry toast, brown and white bread, mustard and cream, milk per se.

A person who could direct such breakfasts as these in August could make a good soldier. It is said and justly that Americans are low on breakfasts compared to the English. We need follow no law except that of the individual in preparing our breakfasts, as each individual has his own peculiar tastes. But it is no secret that a good breakfast is a good thing to eat, and a good thing to eat is a good thing to eat.

Coffee to another. Coffee is a good thing to eat, and a good thing to eat is a good thing to eat. Coffee is a good thing to eat, and a good thing to eat is a good thing to eat.

Then there are the breakfast accessories, an arrangement which certainly has its good points. It is said that the breakfast room is a good thing to have, and a good thing to have is a good thing to have.

A breakfast table is a good thing to have, and a good thing to have is a good thing to have. A breakfast table is a good thing to have, and a good thing to have is a good thing to have.

It has been well said that children to be well trained, should begin with their breakfasts. To have and serve a successful meal, we must begin the day before. A meal well planned is usually a successful one.

Curried Cod.

Two slices hard cod, or remains of any codfish, three ounces butter, one onion sliced, one teaspoon of white stock, thickening of butter and flour, one tablespoon of curry powder, one-fourth pint of cream, salt and cayenne to taste. Flake the fish and fry in a nice brown, color with the butter and onion; put this in a stewpan, add the stock and thickening, simmer for ten minutes. Stir the curry powder into the cream, put it with the seasoning into the other ingredients; give one boil and serve. Time, three-quarters of an hour. Sufficient for four persons.

Buttermilk Cakes.

One quart of buttermilk, one level teaspoonful of salt, two eggs, flour to make a thin batter and one teaspoonful of baking soda. Beat up the eggs well, add to them the buttermilk, then add the salt and mix thoroughly. Dissolve the soda into two tablespoonfuls of boiling water, then stir it into the batter. Now gradually add the flour, stirring all the time, until you have a batter that will pour smoothly from a spoon. Give a good beating and make quickly on a hot, well greased griddle.

Velvet Cake.

Beat the yolks of three eggs and whites of two in separate bowls, add one-half cup of sugar to each, beat again, add whites to yolks, beat again, then add one round cup of sifted flour, which has been added one teaspoon of cream of tartar and one-half teaspoon of soda, a little salt, and one teaspoon of vanilla. Stir until smooth, add slowly one tablespoon less than one-half cup of boiling water, stir in just a little at a time. This sounds difficult, but is very easy to make.

Spinach Soup.

Cook three quarts of spinach in eight cups of water forty minutes. Press through a sieve. Blend three tablespoonfuls of butter with three tablespoonfuls of flour, add three cups of milk, stir till boiling; add three minutes, add salt, pepper, celery salt, red pepper, one chopped onion, and spinach mixture; cook eight minutes and serve. Garnish with whipped cream.

Making Jelly.

When making jelly pour it into a pitcher, then turn from pitcher into glasses. It can be done much more quickly than to dip it out. Always grease cans with lard instead of butter; the salt in the butter makes the cake stick to the tin. For greasing the tin in a little flour, turn bottom up and rap so that all loose flour will fall out.

Creamed Codfish.

Soak the fish three hours; boil in rich water until tender; pick out all the bones; take one pint of milk and bring to the boiling point; thicken with a tablespoon of cornstarch dissolved in a little water; add a spoon of butter, then stir in the fish, a good, large cup or a little more; add two well beaten eggs, let them cook a moment, and serve very hot.

Russian Poultry.

Slice raw potatoes as for frying, and let them stand in cold water half an hour; then put in a nappy with pepper and salt and one-half pint sweet milk in an ordinary sized dish. Put in the oven and bake an hour. When taken out put a tablespoon of butter into small bits and scatter over the top.

Caution.

"Shall I empty your wastebasket?" asked the janitor. "It is brimful of correspondence." "No," answered the man who is combining politics with high finance. "Just hand me my bonds and stock certificates and I'll stuff 'em in some pigeonhole so that you can lock the wastebasket in the safe."

## FOR THE IDEAL PUMPKIN PIE

Why Wait Until Thanksgiving to Enjoy This Exclusively American Delicacy?—Make It Now.

Our neighbor came to call early this morning with lips stained a dark purple from a saunter through the arbor; on his arm he carried a basket of grapes and in each hand a big red apple, and in his buttonhole a spray of goldenrod, and the first red autumn leaf made him quite gorgeous. Under his arm he carried a pumpkin, so we invited him to breakfast.

One should not wait until Thanksgiving for the first pumpkin pie, but begin putting their appetite in training for the feast by some preliminary work on the American pastry.

Steam the pumpkin instead of boiling it, and when cool press it through a fine sieve or vegetable press. For each pie allow a pint of this strained pumpkin, one cup of rich milk, one egg, one-half cup of sugar, one teaspoon of ginger, one-half teaspoon of allspice, one-half teaspoon of cinnamon and a little salt.

If the milk be brought to the boiling point before the other ingredients are added the pie will bake more smoothly.

The crust should be baked before the filling is put in, as this prevents it becoming soggy. Unlike most custard pies, pumpkin requires to be baked quickly. When the top is brown, firm to the touch and glossy it is done. Henrietta D. Grauel, in the Cleveland Leader.

## TRY THE CASEMENT SCHEME

One of the Most Effective and Economical Window Dressings That Has Been Devised.

One of the neatest and prettiest ways of dressing the window of a room in which it is not desirable to have flowing draperies is to use the casement scheme of decoration. For this purpose there comes a specially sheer and fine cotton material called casement cloth, through which the light shines although the interior of the room is shielded from outside eyes, but a similar charming effect may be produced by cotton voile, by Chinese or wash silk, none of which materials are costly. The arrangement of the drapery is simple. It is shirred securely at both its upper and lower edges, and is hung upon fine sliding rods of brass which it into grooves at top and bottom of the casement, if it be a full length French window and against the sliding casements, if the window be of the American type. Another advantage of this scheme of window dressing is the ease with which the draperies may be laundered, for, being straight, guiltless of ruffles and always unostentatious, the most simple may wash, iron and readjust them.

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Still Have to Be Caught.

There are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught, but few of them are likely to try to crawl up your lap.